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HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1917.

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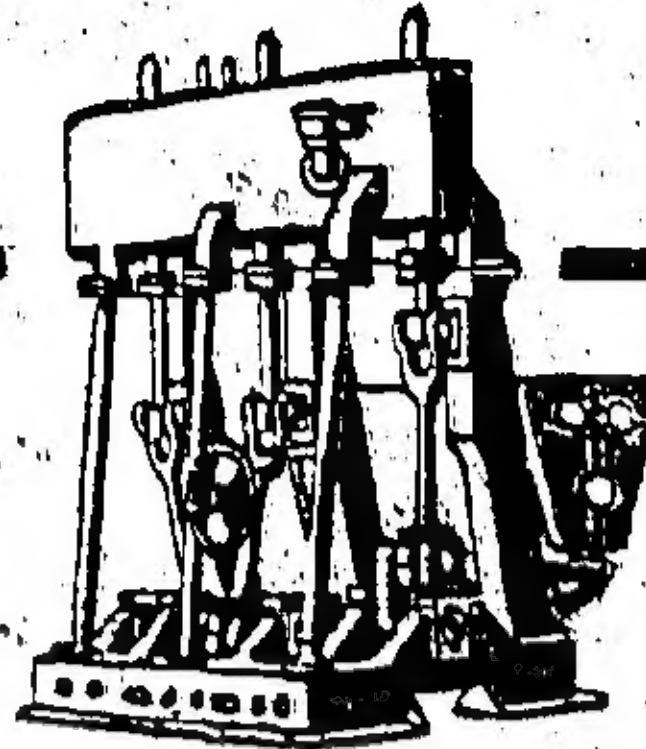
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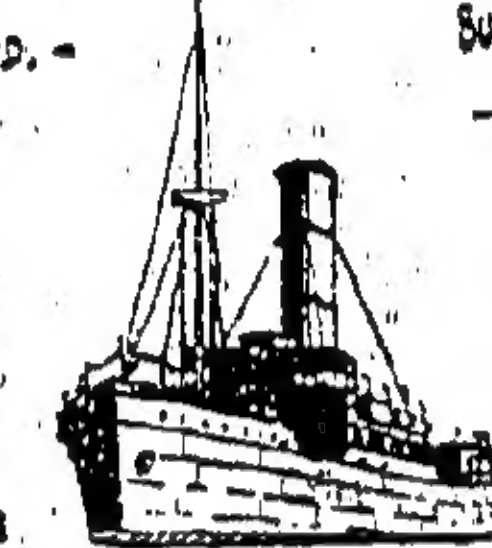


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## THE WAR.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

#### THE OPERATIONS ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

THE ENEMY'S ANXIETY.

LONDON, July 29.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says the week has been one of intense heat, furious artillery activity, incessant reconnaissance work and much sharp hand fighting. The tremendous artillery activity to the north of Arras and near Lens is causing the Germans much anxiety and heavy casualties. The wind has been generally favourable for the use of gas and we have profited by this to the fullest extent, even during the night, when the artillery diminished but slightly, and increased to great intensity at dawn. The enemy shelled our rear communications at intervals, but his firing on our battery areas was pronounced and was chiefly carried off in darkness. Our counter-battery work was most successful, direct hits being obtained on depots of gun-pits, and numerous ammunition dumps were exploded. The infantry on both sides has been most active in riding.

The fact that the Germans are indulging in this species of warfare, which they dislike, shows the enemy's anxiety to learn what is happening opposite.

#### FRENCH COMMENT ON THE FLANDERS OPERATIONS.

LONDON, July 29.

Despite the ferocity of the fighting in Champagne, where, according to Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, the Germans employed five Divisions in fruitless attacks, during the past week, sending even cooks and orderlies into the assaulting waves, interest remains centred in Flanders.

French correspondents are awestricken, describing the cannibalism of the Germans as probing everywhere from the sea to the south of Arras by means of raids and gunfire in a vain attempt to divine the British plans. It is the enemy's dread of a British attack that actuates his desperate blows in Champagne.

French experts say that the enemy, knowing that he will shortly be gripped by the throat, is trying to recover the important positions in Champagne in order to protect his flank in the event of reverse further north. These experts anticipate that the British offensive will not materialise for some time. They declare that the British methods, so splendidly successful on the Somme, will be utilised in the forthcoming push with the improvements gained by experience.

#### BRITISH RAIDING ACTIVITY.

LONDON, July 29.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports—

We successfully carried out raids last night to the north-east of Ephey, south-east of Havrincourt, westward of Fontaine-les-Crueselles and near Fleurbaix, capturing prisoners and machine-guns.

We entered the German lines at the Roux chemical works, and took thirty prisoners, a trench mortar and a machine-gun. We entered enemy positions near Ipree and took 54 prisoners and two machine-guns. We repulsed raids to the south-east of Merville.

#### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 29.

The Silver Market is steady.

#### ANOTHER BIG ENEMY ATTACK FAILS.

A SUPERB FRENCH COUNTER-ATTACK.

LONDON, July 29.

A French communiqué states:—A violent enemy attack, to the west of Hurbise, on a front of 600 metres, collapsed.

Subsequently, our infantry attacked with superb dash, between Hurbise and the district to the south of La Baselle, achieving progress at all points, especially in the Aloument district.

Following an intense bombardment, an enemy attempt to recapture the trenches between Avocourt Wood and Hill 304 failed, with heavy losses.

#### THE AIR RAID ON PARIS.

PARIS, July 29.

The Journal states that one German aeroplane reached a suburb. The damage done is not serious.

#### KAISER BETRAYS HIS ANXIETY.

COPENHAGEN, July 29.

The Kaiser betrays his anxiety regarding the situation in Flanders, in a telegram to Field-Marshal von Hindenburg from Galicia in which the former "gratefully recalls the deeds of the troops in the west, tenaciously resisting the enemy, especially the brave troops in Flanders, who, for weeks, have been the target of most violent artillery fire and are now doubtless awaiting future assaults."

#### SIR ERIC GEDDES ON THE SITUATION.

INTERESTING SPEECH AT  
CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, July 29.

Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at Cambridge, paid a tribute to the work of the British railway men in the war, who had given the army a means of movement which it had not so far possessed. The munitions wagon, he said, is now superseded by small-gauge railways, which has resulted in the saving of thousands of lives.

He said that the destruction of German military power was being achieved, since last Spring, more than people imagined. The morale of the German Army was assuredly going fast.

From his own experience, Sir Eric Geddes assured his hearers of his confidence in the Army and Navy and he was also sure that the public, generally, placed confidence in both services.

With regard to his own attitude at the Admiralty, he said he would not interfere in naval strategy but would attend to the needs of the Fleet.

#### ANOTHER GERMAN SHIP CAPTURED IN NORTH SEA.

LONDON, July 29.

The Admiralty announces that one of our submarines, in the North Sea on Friday, captured the German steamer *Butcher II*. The crew abandoned the ship and a prize crew went aboard, but owing to the damage caused by gunfire, it was found impossible to bring in the *Butcher II*. She was scuttled.

(Continued on Page 5.)

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 9 percent for the year ending 31st December 1917 has been declared. The dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY the 15th day of August 1917 to Shareholders on the Register on SATURDAY the 4th day of August 1917, an will be paid to shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at exchange of 2/6 per dollar.

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Hongkong, July 23, 1917.

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## LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, June 15.

THE AIR RAID.

Our chief trouble today is the German seaplane, with its twin engines and power of high soaring. Following Folkestone, the mouth of the Thames had a turn, and now London is visited. There is no doubt the Germans imagine these raids are putting a scare into us, which is one more German error, for we are picking off a good proportion of the raiders almost every time, but for all that they are as troublesome as wasps, and we shall have to be on our guard constantly from now onwards against these marauders.

At this time of year, and under the present hot conditions, the atmospheric situation is all in the favour of the enemy, for it gives low visibility, owing to the haze over land and sea. This in broad daylight by flying at a great height to keep the noise of the engines beyond the reach of ears in towns where there is any rumbling of traffic to act as a competing sound, they can get a considerable way inland without being "spotted" unless our watchers happen to hit upon them.

The raids have really no military value, and the fact that almost every time they manage to kill some civilians, merely hardens the determination to fight until the baby killers and poisoners have been utterly defeated.

HOBBLING THE PACIFISTS.

The "scream" of the week has been the way the seamen and firemen made it impossible for Ramsey MacDonald and F. W. Jowett, the pacifist M.P.s, to go to Russia or to Stockholm. The seamen's representatives were badly treated when they opposed the Socialist resolutions at the recent pacifist demonstration at Leeds, so they "got their own back" in dramatic fashion.

Though the Government gave the pacifists passports and the latter gave out assurances that they would not hobnob with the enemy, but would tell the Russians they must first beat the Germans before they attained their ideals, the seamen were not so easily dealt with. They demanded a pledge that the delegates would insist on reparation to the murdered seamen, who have died through submarine warfare being made a condition of peace and until MacDonald and Jowett pledged themselves to that they declined to let them sail. The pledge was not forthcoming, though regrets were expressed for the cavalier treatment of the seamen's representatives at Leeds.

Therefore the seamen picketed MacDonald's house and when that worthy started for Aberdeen, he was accosted on the train by the pick-

Word was flashed to Aberdeen of the trait in store for that ancient city and when the pacifists got there they were confronted by Captain Tupper, the fighting leader of the seamen, who signalled to the crew of the ship they were to sail by and those mariners promptly put on their coats and refused to sail if the pacifists were taken aboard. They would allow nobody aboard, in fact, unless Captain Tupper vouched for them. Those allowed on board were Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Annie Kenny, the well known suffragettes, Mrs. George Roberts, M.P., and others who were en route to Scandinavia and Russia. When the pacifists were forced to take shelter in a hotel—though they were not menaced with physical violence—Mr. Roberts, who represents the Labour element in the Government, tried to open negotiations for the Government were satisfied with the pledges given by MacDonald and thought his visit to Russia might do good and could do no harm. But the seamen dominated the situation, and the ship sailed without MacDonald, Jowett or Roberts.

I saw a very subdued MacDonald return to London, disinclined to say very much about how he had been foiled, but ruefully declaring that the incidents would do a great deal of harm—how, he did not state. "They haven't a dog's chance of getting away till we are satisfied," declare the Seamen's Union "unless they get an aeroplane."

The complete success of the seamen opens up rather fearful vistas of what may happen if this or that section of transport workers take offence at what any public man says or does. But ever since MacDonald gave it up at Aberdeen the Union has been receiving shoals of congratulations, led off by a flowery one from Lord Beresford. After all, the news may make an impression in Germany, where MacDonald is credited with an importance nobody dreams of according to him here.

TALK OF PEACE.

There is a curious, and probably not too well founded, air of confidence in the early arrival of peace, in certain circles. Possibly the renewed advance in Flanders has raised hopes, and then there is the reiterated statement that those "in

the know" look for a sudden snap on the part of the Germans. The trouble is that these knowing ones won't commit themselves to dates on which that collapse will come: it is the less knowing ones who pass on the statements with calendar attachments and copious optimism.

There is no doubt about a heavy gloom having fallen on those who are at the head of things in Germany. But they are likely to try many desperate remedies before they give in. If Russia had been in a position to put in a heavy blow now, the situation might have been more hopeful for an early peace, but though the signs there are improving, that heavy blow is hardly likely to develop yet awhile. A man who knows a good deal of the Western front writes: "Germany will probably climb down before next spring, when, with shortening commons and her own man-supply threatening to run dry, she must expect to face us and a large American army. We shall continue to press the Hun this summer, and still further, despite his reserves, even if we do not gain very much ground. Prisoners can be taken as well at one place as in another. The fact is, our incessant harrying of the foe uncomfortably affects the enemy's nervous system and our captives sometimes cast queer sidelong glances at the attitude of the Kaiser. In my opinion, the German crack will come very suddenly. But why do not our people at home concentrate attention on the war instead of allowing the House of Commons to become the debating shop of cranks and faddists."

So far as that goes, it is to be feared that politicians now have one eye on the general election which they expect will take place in the autumn. If the Irish Convention should produce a settlement of the Irish question, by the way, what name will the Unionists adopt? It is suggested that they will be known as Imperialists thereafter.

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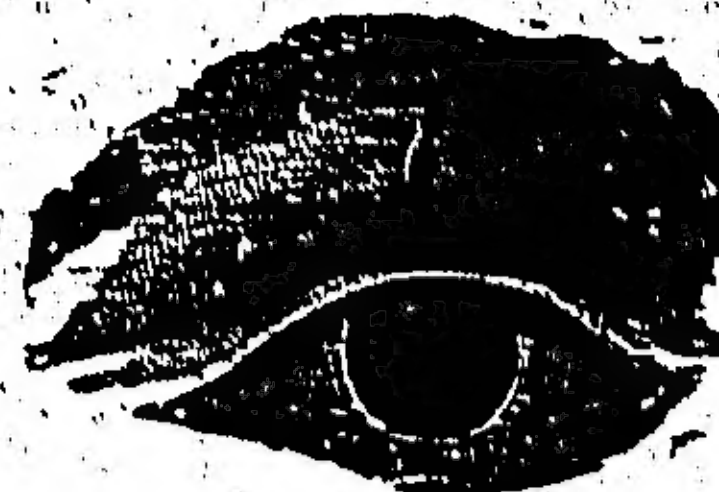
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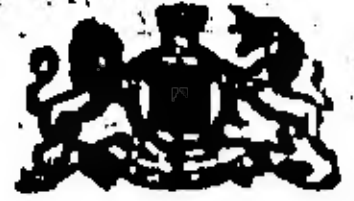
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&c., &c., &c.

As follows:—  
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., &c., &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Enamelled Twin Beds, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware, &c., &c., &c.

3 Pianos in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, including Large Overmantel, Engravings, Pictures, &c., &c., &c.

Also  
Tennis Balls and Netting, Carpets (New and second hand), &c., &c., &c.

A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, &c., &c., &c.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 26, 1917. 1986

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

### WEDNESDAY,

the 1st August, 1917, at 11 a.m., at No. 14, Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

SUNDAY  
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE,  
therein contained,  
Consisting of:—

Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs, Teakwood Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Bookcase, Table and Chairs, Brass Feeder and Brasses, Carpet, Large Teak Wardrobe, Bureau, Double Brass-mounted Bed, &c., &c., &c.

Also  
Teakwood Ice Chest and Enamelled Bath.  
On view from Tuesday, the 31st inst. at noon.  
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 28, 1917. 1992

### FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
ICE HOUSE STREET.

ONE 16 BORE HAMMILL'S GUN  
BY "BLAND"  
In Good Condition.  
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1979

## THE CAUSE OF NEURALGIA.

The one symptom of neuralgia is pain, and it is unmistakable.

In a large proportion of cases anaemia and debility are responsible for neuralgia, particularly in women. To remedy this neuralgic condition it is necessary to build up the blood and improve the general health, and for this purpose there is nothing better or more convenient than Dr. Williams' pink pills. Sciatica is nothing more than neuralgia of the sciatic nerve.

If you have neuralgic or sciatic pains do not go to great expense for treatment until you have tried building up the blood. If you are pale the chances are very strong that a treatment with Dr. Williams' pink pills is all you will require. Hot applications and liniments may be used at the same time if you desire. They may relieve the pain, but temporary relief is the best you can expect from them. The pain in the nerve is caused by nerve starvation. Dr. Williams' pink pills give to the blood the elements that the nerves need. They contain no narcotics and are not mere sedatives; they do more, they remove the cause of the pain. Begin Dr. Williams' pink pills without delay, they are obtainable from all chemists, also sent free, bottle for \$1.00 for \$1.00 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 93 Essex Street, Shanghai.

## AUCTIONS.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

### MONDAY,

the 31st day of August, 1917 at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria, Hongkong Viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces of parcels of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 Together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April 1856.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—5445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.45.  
Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—575 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$67.75.  
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Principals Buildings,  
Ice House Street, Hongkong.  
Solicitors for the Liquidator of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.  
or to  
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,  
The Auctioneers.  
Hongkong May 9, 1917. 1777

### LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HUN FAN, a Chinese gentleman, versed in literature, has been a teacher in European schools and universities in China for ten years. He has a good method of teaching Europeans to read and write Chinese characters and to speak the Chinese language, and he has also a good knowledge of the Chinese language. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "The China Mail" Office or direct to No. 12, Wellington Street, first floor. 1251

## JAPANESE MAKERS

### Every kind of Footwear

### MADE TO ORDER

### ORDER

### ORDER

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## THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

### SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## BRITAIN'S GREAT EFFORT.

### ILLUMINATING STATEMENT BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

6,000,000 MEN WITH THE COLOURS.

PARIS, July 29.

Mr. Lloyd George, who has been attending the Balkan Conference in Paris, in a statement made to journalists, said the result of the Allied Conference had been most satisfactory, and good would speedily come out of it.

He dwelt upon the British effort in the war. Over 5,000,000 men, he said, were serving in the colours, in addition to 1,000,000 from the Colonies, and 500,000 were in the Navy.

### THE SHIPPING POSITION.

Great Britain's position in the war was entirely special. Her merchant fleet was the most important in the world, yet the British had raised a huge army without stopping the work of the seamen. They were at present placing at the disposal of the Allies nearly 2,000,000 tons of shipping.

### MINING OPERATIONS.

Nor had the British stopped mining. A million were working in the galleries which were sending more coal to France than before the war. A third or a quarter of the steel produced in Great Britain was sent to France for purposes of national defence.

### THE FAILURE OF GERMANY'S SUBMARINE WARFARE.

Germany, appreciating the importance of Great Britain's role, believed she would be able to conquer by means of submarine warfare. The destruction of British vessels in April was considerable. The enemy presumably relied upon achieving more serious results in May, June and July, when the days were longer, but the destruction had diminished markedly, and would become much less when the days shortened.

Mr. Lloyd George paid a tribute to the help of the American Navy in organising convoys.

### SHIPBUILDING.

Great Britain's shipbuilding programme would produce next year 4,000,000 tons, in comparison with 2,000,000 built in the most favourable peace year. The output of the yards already had considerably increased.

### NATIONAL DEFENCE WORK.

Five million workers were employed in national defence concrete work in Britain.

Everything had now been arranged to make Great Britain agriculturally self-supporting, and the Germans were now unable to starve Great Britain. That was a capital event which had changed the aspect of Germany's submarine warfare.

He concluded by saying that the future of the world depended upon Great Britain and France acting together.

### THE GUNS IN FLANDERS.

ARTILLERY UNPRECEDENTEDLY VIOLENT.

NOW MORE AUDIBLE IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 29.

The sound of the guns in Flanders, which has been heard daily in London for weeks past, has been more audible in the last fortnight, in the hours during which, according to the German communiqués and the correspondents at the British front, the artillery duel has been unprecedently violent, exceeding even those preceding the attacks at Verdun and the Somme.

Correspondents state that the enemy has apparently piled up enormous supplies of munitions for the artillery offensive, specially for bombarding the country near the coast and smashing the guns, and have been active as far down as St. Quentin. Fifteen-inch shells sometimes fall twenty miles from the front line.

## ANOTHER ENEMY FAILURE.

LONDON, July 29.

A French communiqué reports:—The night was marked by a violent bombardment, followed by a series of fresh attempts, principally on the entire Braye-en-Laonnois—Chevigny ridge and in the direction of Hurtleburg monument.

All the infantry attacks failed completely and the enemy suffered heavy losses.

### THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, July 29.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We carried out a raid last night to the south of Arrmentieres and we repulsed an attack to the east of Oostaverne.

There was considerable enemy artillery activity in the neighbourhood of Arrmentieres, to the north of Ypres, and on the Neuport sector.

## AMERICA AND THE WAR.

### A YEAR'S ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

WASHINGTON, July 29.

Mr. M. C. Allen, submitting to Congress the estimates of the War Budget, said the first year of war promised to cost the United States \$10,735,000,000, besides loans to the Allies, making it necessary to raise \$6,300,000,000.

## THE ALLIED OCCUPATION OF GREECE.

### DECISION TO WITHDRAW.

PARIS, July 29.

The Allied Balkan Conference has passed a resolution affirming their intention to terminate as early as possible, simultaneously, the British, French and Italian military occupations of Old Greece, Thessaly and Epirus. On the other hand, the occupation of the triangle formed by the Santi Quarante Road, on the Epirus frontier, will be provisionally maintained under an understanding between Italy and Greece by Italy.

France and Great Britain will retain the base at Corfu during the war, but will recognise Greek sovereignty.

## RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

### IMPORTANT REVELATIONS.

LONDON, July 29.

The Times is authoritatively informed that the references in the speech delivered last week in the Reichstag by Herr Haase, a Socialist, to a meeting on July 31st, 1914, as requiring explanation before the origin of the war could be understood, related to a meeting at Potsdam attended by the Kaiser, Dr. Bethman-Hollweg, Admiral von Tirpitz, General von Falkenhayn, General Stumm, Archduke Frederick, Count Berchtold, Count Tisa, and General Hoffendorff, which decided the points of the Austrian ultimatum despatched to Serbia, eighteen days later, and agreed to accept the consequences of war with Russia.

The Kaiser afterwards went to Norway for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the French and Russian Governments. Three weeks later, when it became known that Great Britain would not remain neutral, Dr. Bethman-Hollweg wished to withdraw, but then it was too late.

The subject was more explicitly raised in the secret session of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag eight weeks ago, when the fact that the Minister did not deny the facts, though he refused to make a statement, caused a sensation, which is possibly one of the factors underlying the recent political crisis.

## THE DERBY.

### PROBABLE STARTERS.

LONDON, July 29.

The probable runners in the Derby are:—Athena (Evans), Gay Crusader (Donoghue), Brown Prince (Fox), Invincible (V. Smyth), Dark Legend (J. Childs), First Flyer (Gandy), Duclum (Hickaby), Collier (Earl), Lisalimchy (Barrett), Sir Desmond (Colling), Kingston Black (Burns), Damsellon (Watson), Planet (Lancaster), Lord Archer (Madden).  
Telephone (Bland) is a doubtful starter.

The betting on the Derby is as follows:—3 to 4 Gay Crusader, 9 to 2 Athena, and 11 to 2 Dark Legend.  
First Flyer has been scratched.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 29.

Silver is quoted at 80 1/2. There is an abundance of silver and the market is quiet.

## THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

### A GREAT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AT MOSCOW.

PETROGRAD, July 29.

The members of the Government go to Moscow on Monday to attend a great national assembly of the members of the Duma, municipalities and zemstvos, and the executives of the Soldiers' and Workmen's and the Peasants' Councils.

The Assembly will last some four days, and is expected to be followed by a complete reconstruction of the Cabinet, which will include a due proportion of the bourgeoisie.

It is realised that the fate of Russia hangs upon the result of M. Kerensky's efforts to form a patriotic and enduring Coalition.

### A BOGEY DESTROYED.

German agents and Maximalists have been proclaiming that a counter-revolution is contemplated, but M. Kerensky has destroyed this bogey by declaring that any attempt to restore the Monarchy will be suppressed most rigorously.

## THE BRAVERY OF THE WOMEN'S BATTALION.

PETROGRAD, July 29.

Later news regarding the bravery of the Women's Battalion shows that 137 out of 200 were wounded.

### PRESS CENSORSHIP.

PETROGRAD, July 29.

The Government has again imposed a Press Censorship with regard to military and naval information.

## THE MAXIMALISTS.

PETROGRAD, July 29.

The Executive of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has passed a resolution recommending that the Maximalists, who incited the revolt and received money from Germany should be publicly tried. The resolution expresses the hope that Lenin will not escape justice. The Executive offers itself for reelection.

## RUSSIAN FRONTIERS CLOSED.

PETROGRAD, July 29.

In view of the exceptional circumstances, the Government has ordered the closing of the frontiers until August 15, till when nobody not holding a diplomatic passport will be allowed to leave or enter Russia.

## RUSSIANS EVACUATING CZERNOWITZ.

COPENHAGEN, July 29.

Vienna papers report that the Russians are evacuating Czernowitz.

## JAPANESE WARSHIPS DESTROY A SUBMARINE.

### A MEDITERRANEAN INCIDENT.

LONDON, July 29.

The Japanese Naval Attaché announces that some Japanese warships in the Mediterranean, escorting a British transport, sighted an enemy submarine on the afternoon of July 29. One unit protected the transport, from attack on one side and the other unit attacked the submarine and smashed its periscope. The submarine was closely pursued and again successfully attacked, and was undoubtedly destroyed.

## AUCTIONS.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidation of Messrs. JESSER & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

### TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at the Peak Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

Is One Lot

The property consists of:—  
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lyabolt" 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Ough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 14,033 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.  
(The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 99 years created therein by an indenture of Open Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1896.)  
The Annual Crown Rent is \$35.00.  
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Co., Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

WILKINSON & CO.,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1766

## INTIMATIONS

# KING

## EIGHT CYLINDER AUTOMOBILES

In service the world over

Tested by every climate and over all kinds of roads. Built by long established Company. Chassis recently adopted by United States Army and Marine Corps for armoured cars. Powerful, durable, economical. Four luxurious body models.

4-Passenger Touring Car  
4-Passenger Four-door  
2-Passenger Sedan  
2-Passenger Runabout

EXCLUSIVE REPRESENTATIVES IN CHINA:  
KING & DOUGLASS, Inc., Shanghai.  
KING MOTOR CAR COMPANY  
Export Department  
40 Union Square, New York, U.S.A.

## Quality.

With LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, a few drops sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The QUALITY and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.





**WATSON'S**  
**E**  
**THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF**  
**THE FAR EAST**  
**FOR 25 YEARS.**  
POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT  
QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE  
ADVERTISING.  
**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG.

## To-day's Advertisements

## NOTICE.

FROM and inclusive of To-day's date  
WE HAVE REMOVED our Offices  
from Queen's Buildings, Chater Road,  
to York Buildings, Chater Road, next  
to Messrs. S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.  
SNOWMAN & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, July 30, 1917. 1953

## BANKRUPT SALE.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-  
structions to sell by Public Auction,  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),  
on

## FRIDAY and SATURDAY,

the 3rd and 4th August, 1917,  
commencing each day at 10.45 a.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee  
House Street.

THE WHOLE OF A JEWELLER  
AND SILVER-SMITH,  
Consisting of—

14-Kt. GOLD and JADESTONE  
Rings, Earrings, Bracelets, Neck Pendants,  
Charms, &c., &c.

SILVER Rose Bowls, Vases, Cups,  
Flower Holders, Napkin Rings, Spoons,  
Hair Brushes, Mirrors, and Ornaments,  
&c., &c.

IVORY Carvings of all Descriptions,  
GLASS CLOTH Red Spoons, Lady's  
Dresses, Table Cloths, Serviettes, Dollies,  
&c., &c.

A Number of Pieces of LAQUER  
WARE and about 15 Sets of IVORY  
BILLIARD BALLS.

A Number of Lots of SILK EMBROID-  
ERIES, Embroidered Cushion Covers  
and Pongee Silk, &c., &c.

On view from Thursday, the 2nd  
August.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 30, 1917. 1954

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-  
structions to sell by Public Auction,  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),  
on

## SATURDAY,

the 11th August, 1917, at 10.30 a.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Lee House Street.

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD LINEN,  
Comprising—

Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Turkish  
Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets,  
 Pillow Cases, Bed Quilts, White Shirtings,  
 &c., &c.

A CONSIGNMENT OF  
BRASS and KINKOSAN WARE,  
Comprising—

Ash Trays, Jardinières, Flower Holders,  
Incense Burners, Vases, Finger Bowls,  
Ornaments, &c., &c.

Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 30, 1917. 1955

## THE CALENDAR.

## MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Showcases,  
Office Fittings, etc. at Madame  
Gauis, Alexandra Buildings.

Noon.—Auction of "Lybolt," 104  
The Peak, at Mr. Geo. P. Lammer's  
Sales Rooms.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture,  
Picture Frames, etc. at Messrs.  
Hughes and Hough's.

## General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, August 1.—  
11 a.m.—Auction of Household Fur-  
niture, etc. at No. 14 Salisbury Avenue,  
Kowloon.

FRIDAY, August 3.—  
7.15 p.m.—Full Moon.  
SATURDAY, August 4.—  
Anniversary of Declaration of War  
between Great Britain and Germany  
(1914).

MONDAY, August 6.—  
General Holiday.  
TUESDAY, August 7.—  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank  
Dividend due.

2 p.m.—Auction of No. 1 Queen's Road  
Central, at Messrs. Hughes and  
Hough's.

WEDNESDAY, August 8.—  
H.K. Tramway Co. Dividend due.

in the subject. The movement is  
to secure that the standard quotations  
on the produce exchanges of  
Manchuria and Inner Mongolia shall  
be in gold. When the Dairen Staple  
Produce Exchange was established  
some years ago this was attempted,  
but the experiment failed and had  
to be abandoned. "Chinese mer-  
chants constitute the majority of  
the dealers on the Exchange. The  
great rise in silver this year has  
produced a new demand for the  
gold standard. They recognise that  
the business has to be carried on with  
the Chinese, who go by the silver  
standard, "the introduction of the  
gold standard is attended with  
difficulty." It is therefore urged  
that "In order to introduce and  
popularize the gold standard system, it  
is of primary importance for Japan to  
define her currency policy in this part  
of China, and at the same time induce  
China to radically reorganize and  
unify her own currency system." It  
is contended that if the Japanese  
Government will formulate a settled  
policy, which must be followed  
by the Japanese Banks in  
Manchuria, the difficulties which  
have hitherto stood in the way will  
quickly disappear, and that Chinese  
and Japanese alike will be benefited  
by the adoption of the gold standard.  
Influential commercial organisations  
are pressing the matter, and it will  
be interesting to learn exactly what  
the attitude of the Japanese Govern-  
ment will be on the subject. In any  
event the movement is one which  
must remind the Chinese Govern-  
ment of its many unfulfilled promises,  
and it is to be hoped that it will  
prompt the Chinese Government to  
seriously apply itself to the subject  
of the reform of its currency and  
avert the addition of one more  
complication to an already much  
complicated problem.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, July 30, 1917.

FIXED CURRENCY STANDARD  
WANTED.

HONGKONG is not the only place in  
the Far East in which the abnormal  
rise in Exchange has once more  
emphasised the desirability of a gold  
standard of currency. It is fourteen  
or fifteen years since any organised  
effort was made in the Colony to  
secure the adoption of a gold  
standard here. It failed because  
there was a preponderance of opinion  
that for currency purposes Hongkong  
is an integral part of China. That  
argument has to some extent been  
weakened since the way in which  
the Colonial Government has dealt  
with the subsidiary currency. We  
now have ordinances prohibiting the  
circulation of foreign silver currency  
notes and subsidiary coin in the  
Colony, and the operation of this law  
has clearly been of great benefit to  
the Community. Business transac-  
tions, where they are done in  
subsidiary coins, are done on the  
Hongkong currency basis, and the  
experience of the past ten years, in  
the course of which we have seen  
the Chinese currency notes, for  
example, standing at something like  
30 and 40 per cent below face value,  
has supplied new arguments in favour  
of a gold basis for the currency of  
the Colony. China, having pledged  
herself, by treaties made some fifteen  
years ago, to take the necessary  
steps to provide for a uniform national  
currency, which it was confidently  
hoped would be put on a gold basis,  
we have been content with making  
repeated representations to the  
Chinese Government, urging the  
fulfilment of the pledge. But though  
experts employed by the Chinese  
Government have supplied reports  
and schemes, little, if anything, has  
yet been done in the way of acting  
upon them. Some feeble attempts  
have been made, it is true, but China,  
in the matter of her currency, remains  
practically where she stood when the  
Treaties of 1903 were signed. It  
will interest the community of Hong-  
kong to know that a very important  
movement in this connection is now  
being inaugurated in Manchuria by  
the Japanese. Interest in the move-  
ment is not confined to the Japanese  
residing and doing business in Man-  
churia, but the Chambers of Commerce  
in Japan are interesting themselves

## THE MAGISTRACY.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF  
A REVOLVER.

Before Mr. A. Dyer Ball this morning  
a Chinese storekeeper on a Dutch oil  
steamer lying in the harbour was  
charged with being in possession of a  
revolver without a permit from the Hon.  
Captain Superintendent of Police.  
The defendant pleaded his ignorance  
of the law and stated that he had  
brought the revolver from America to  
give as a present to a friend in the  
Colony.  
After evidence was heard His Wor-  
ship imposed a fine of \$25, with the  
alternative of one month's hard labour,  
and ordered that the revolver be  
confiscated.

## A LAME EXCUSE.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a  
Chinese seaman on the s.s. *Hoshi* was  
charged with the possession of twelve  
taels of prepared opium other than  
Government opium.

In answer to the charge the defendant  
explained that whilst employed on a  
Dutch steamer he had been paid his  
wages in Chinese ten-cent pieces.  
Hearing that if he brought the Chinese  
subsidiary coins to Hongkong he would  
not be able to exchange them for local  
currency he purchased the opium in  
Haiphong.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$1,000,  
and in default of payment sentenced the  
defendant to six months' hard labour.

LARCENY FROM TAIKOO  
DOCKYARD.

A Chinese coolie was brought before  
Mr. Wood this morning on the charge  
of stealing several pieces of copper  
piping from the Taikoo Dockyard.

It was stated that the defendant was  
arrested whilst leaving the dockyard  
with the stolen piping tied around his  
legs.

The defendant pleaded guilty to the  
charge and was sentenced to six weeks'  
hard labour, and four hours' stocks in lieu  
of the last day.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF  
OPIUM DROSS.

A Chinese seaman brought before  
Mr. Wood this morning pleaded guilty  
to the charge of being in the unlawful  
possession of six taels of opium dross.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$30,  
with the alternative of one month's  
hard labour.

## THEFT OF SOAP.

Mr. Wood this morning sentenced a  
Chinese coolie to six weeks' hard labour  
and four hours' stocks on the charge  
of stealing several bars of soap from  
Holt's Godowns, at Kowloon.

Five cases of enteric fever, 2 of  
plague, one of diphtheria and one of  
puerperal fever were reported in the  
Colony last week. One case of plague  
and one of enteric fever proved fatal.

The *Japan Chronicle* describes the  
July heat in Kobe as extraordinary,  
and says such heat has not been ex-  
perienced for 29 years. Our tempera-  
ture gives the maximum temperature  
on July 14th as 95 degrees, and on July  
15 as 96.6 degrees.

General Ting Hui, otherwise Ting  
Gwan, who was recently arrested in  
Shanghai on a charge of illegal possession  
of Presidential seals, has been handed  
over by the Mixed Court to the Mil-  
itary Governor for transmission to  
Peking, together with the seals.

The Ladies Working Party of  
Union Church have sent to the Senior  
Medical Officer, Amara, Mesopotamia,  
one case containing—594 rolled  
Bandages, 54 many tail Bandages, 10  
eye Bandages, 53 pyjama slips, 9 pairs  
of surgical stockings, 9 wool caps, 36  
bandkerchiefs, 10 pillow slips, 5 scrub-  
bers, 1 pair of slippers, 1 parcel of games  
3 fly catchers.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice  
Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs  
to acknowledge with thanks the follow-  
ing donations to the Funds of the  
Hospitals.

Comrades Guild (1916) \$400.  
An Chak Man 100  
Cheung Sun Woo 100  
Chan Kit Shan 100  
Choi Po Sien 100  
Brass and Iron Dealers Guild 60  
Lo Shui Hoi 50  
The Sun Co., Ltd. 25

An English militant crusader strolled  
into a barn where a young man was  
milking a cow. With a snort he asked,  
"How is it that you are not at the  
front, young man?"

"Because, meum," answered the  
milkman, "there's no milk in that  
cow."

Mr. Macrae was on leave during part  
of the year under review, and Mr. Jas.  
Valentine was invited to occupy his seat  
during his absence. Mr. Macrae having  
now returned rejoined the Board.

For accounts with the 39 of the  
Memoranda and Articles of Association  
two Directors, Mr. H. A. J. Macrae and  
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## THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

"FIGHTING THE BEAST  
MILITARISM."A DEMOCRATIC EXPLANATION  
TO THE POWERS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

Shanghai, July 29.

The democratic party in Shanghai,  
has telegraphed to the United States  
Congress, the Russian Council and  
the Duma, the French Chamber and  
the British House of Commons,  
declaring that the "Democracy of  
China is fighting the same foe as  
the Democracies of the West,  
namely, the "Beast Militarism,"  
and appealing for support.

## SERIOUS FIGHTING IN SZECHUAN.

Shanghai, July 28.

Serious fighting at Chengtu be-  
tween two bodies of troops contend-  
ing for the mastery of Szechuan, is  
reported. The City is on fire and  
the people are fleeing wildly.

## A HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

The manager of a tobacco shop at  
Shan-Shui-Po has reported to the  
Police that, at about 9.45 p.m.,  
on the 23rd instant, he engaged a  
rickshaw at Yamnui to take  
him to Sai-Kok. Whilst riding along  
the new road toward Shan-Shui-Po he  
noticed two rickshaws travelling a short  
distance in front of him. He passed  
them and when he got about ten yards  
ahead of them four men jumped out  
from the side of the road. These four  
men and the rickshaw coolies attacked  
him simultaneously and threw him to  
the ground. After robbing the tobac-  
coist of \$130, and a watch, valued at  
\$4, the highwaymen made good their  
escape.

THE CONTEMPT OF COURT CASE  
AT SHANGHAI.

A FINE OF \$250.

In the action brought against Mr. O.  
M. Green, editor of the *N. C. Daily News*,  
for publishing statements in an article  
which were alleged to constitute con-  
tempt of Court, the Judge (Sir Hatfield  
de Bunsanary) on Saturday last deliv-  
ered a very lengthy judgment in which  
he described the article as a gross con-  
tempt of Court.

His Lordship said:—The defendant is  
to be punished not for statements which  
may be libellous nor for any reflection on  
the court as to the administration of jus-  
tice, though it has been necessary to call  
attention to one or two of these matters  
in the course of the judgment. He is to be  
punished simply for prejudicing the plain-  
tiff with evidence to the new trial. The  
plaintiff is prejudiced by the act of the  
defendant, either in the trial which may  
take place, or in the negotiations  
which must take place if the trial is to  
be rendered unnecessary by a settlement.

The Court takes fully into considera-  
tion the fact that the respondent  
has apologized for what he has  
done; he has apologized fully and  
has expressed unfeigned regret, and  
as my learned brother, I fully  
accept his statement that he had  
no intention of prejudicing a new trial,  
or that I take it would follow from the  
negotiations to which I have re-  
ferred.

The policy of the courts at the present  
time in dealing with these matters sum-  
marily is to deal with them as lightly as  
may be. They, I think, will do no more  
than impose such a fine, or such im-  
prisonment, if the case merited, as would  
be necessary to stop the perversion of the  
course of the justice. The sentence is  
not necessarily the measure of the guilt  
of a person in contempt, because that is  
not inquired into in the way in which  
criminal trials are conducted. Under  
these circumstances we have considered  
what would be a fitting punishment and  
we consider that the defendant should  
be fined \$250 and that he should pay the  
costs of the applicant as between solicitor  
and client. And we order accordingly.

Shanghai on Saturday, the 21st  
inst., was warned by gunfire shortly  
after half past six of an approaching  
typhoon. The firing was given from  
the Customs Signal Station at Pootung,  
and was followed immediately by the  
hoisting of a ball, also at the Signal  
Station. The craft on the river took  
all necessary precautions, but fortun-  
ately the typhoon did not touch Shanghai  
with any violence. The Mercury re-  
ports that there was a fairly strong  
wind, but a very heavy rainfall—over  
three inches; and on Sunday most of  
the creeks in the settlement were noted  
to be higher than they have been for  
many months past. The country, too,  
was badly flooded, but, thanks to the  
wind, the water did not remain long  
and it is not believed that the crops  
will be much affected.

CRAMP COLIC.

No need of suffering from cramps in  
the stomach, or intestinal cramps,  
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diar-  
rhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the  
most severe cases. Get it to-day, there  
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Chemists and Druggists.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE APPEAL FOR OLD MEDICINE  
BOTTLES.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

Church Missionary Society,  
Fakhoi.

DEAR SIR,—In response to an appeal  
which appeared in your columns I have  
received quite a number of medicine  
bottles.

Through the courtesy of your columns  
may I thank the donors. We are short  
of funds, as is natural in such times as  
these, and such a gift is most welcome.

The bottles are not given away  
gratis, so the gift is one of real value to  
the hospital. With renewed thanks, I  
remain,—Yours faithfully,  
C. E. S. BARONSPFEILER.

## CITY HALL WORK PARTY.

During the past two weeks the  
City Hall Work Party picked the  
following:—

110 shirts,  
32 night shirts,  
73 pairs pyjamas,  
123 handkerchiefs,  
38 bed-jackets,  
9 dressing gowns,  
33 shrouds,  
43 handkerchiefs,  
74 pairs slippers,  
8 pairs invalid boots,  
18 small pillows and covers,  
290 milk covers,  
3 hold-alls,  
2 hot water-bottle covers,  
4 mops,  
21 cap bandages,  
16 knitted eye-bandages,  
6 floor scrubbers,  
223 pairs socks,  
56 pairs operation stockings,  
15 mufflers,  
33 caps,  
3 fly traps.

This list represents four cases, two  
of which were addressed to Mesopo-  
tamia, and two to Queen Mary's  
South-west Guild, London.

Besides these, three parcels con-  
sisting in all 38 scarves, and 38 prs.  
of knee-caps were sent to Mrs.  
Shirley Murray, Punjab, and two  
containing 23 prs. of knee-caps, 21  
scarves and 27 caps were sent to  
Captain Mainwaring, Garhwal  
Rides, Quetta, to be given to troops  
on the North-West Frontier of India.

Thanks are due to the ladies of  
Quarry Bay who contributed the sum  
of \$20.00 for wool to help in making  
knitted slippers, of which, it will  
be noticed, no less than 74 pairs were  
sent away this fortnight.

## ETHEL M. STABB.

The following letters have been  
received:—

Surgical Branch Q.M.N.G.,  
2 Cavendish Square,  
London, W.,  
May 15th, 1917.

Hon. Sec., Hongkong Assn. of Women  
War Workers.

Dear Madam,—I beg to acknowledge  
your valuable contribution and enclose  
herewith official receipt.

We are very grateful indeed to you  
for the assistance you render to this  
organization and can assure you that at  
this time, when our needs are so pres-  
sented, your splendid efforts are most ap-  
preciated.

Please convey to your workers our  
most cordial expression of thanks.

Yours faithfully,  
Mrs. M. Gisson,  
General Manager for  
Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenberg,  
President and Head of Depot.

From B.S.M. Mears, R.G.A.,  
Kofey Camp, Horeham.

I beg to report that the articles men-  
tioned have been duly received and many  
thanks are tendered for the kind and  
useful gifts, which were much appreciated  
and brought with them pleasant recollec-  
tion of happy days in Sunny Hongkong by  
Yours obediently,  
Q. C. MEARS.

THE SHANGHAI DOCK AND  
ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

The Directors Report up to 30th April  
last states:—



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## PEACE BY UNDERSTANDING.

## AUSTRIAN STATESMEN'S VIEWS.

COPENHAGEN, July 29. Count Czernin, in an interview at Vienna in reply to Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Queen's Hall on July 21, alleged that there was complete agreement between Berlin and Vienna regarding peace, which must be honourable.

"The Entente will never crush us," he said, "and we do not intend to crush them. The war will end with a peace by understanding, hence, further sacrifices are useless. It is necessary to reach an understanding as soon as possible and all States must unite in order to make impossible a future world war. The demoralisation of Constitutions was the keynote at present and Austria and Hungary are working for that but they declined outside intervention."

## RUMANIAN SUCCESSES CONTINUE.

## 1,245 PRISONERS.

PARIS, July 28. A Rumanian communiqué dated July 26th, states:

We enlarged the breach to the north in the enemy's front. We seized the whole of our old position on a breadth of 30 kilometres to a depth of fifteen kilometres, taking 1,245 prisoners, two batteries of howitzers, nine guns and a quantity of munitions.

## GERMANY AND SIAM.

STAM ALSO DENIES WAR AGAINST AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

COPENHAGEN, July 30. A telegram from Berlin states that the Siamese Minister will receive his passport when the safe conduct to Germany of the Imperial Representative at Bangkok is guaranteed. Changes of military age are being entered and the Dutch have been requested to take over German interests in Siam.

A telegram from Vienna states that Siam has also declared war against Austria-Hungary.

## WARNING AGAINST USE OF STICKING PLASTER.

DASTARDLY WORK BY THE KULTURED GERMANS.

WASHINGTON, July 29. The Attorney-General warns the public against using sticking plaster, declaring expert examination has disclosed the presence of Tetanus germs in plaster believed to have been distributed by German sympathisers.

## THE CRAZE FOR SHIPBUILDING.

STRANGE MOVE OF A BRICK AND CEMENT COMPANY.

The *Koh Herald* reports under these headlines the following:

In order to convey their own products, the Osaka-Yokohama Kaisha (the company manufactures bricks, porcelain, cement, etc.) has decided to build steamers and to establish a shipbuilding yard of their own at Kitagawa, Osaka. A few days ago, the shareholders of the company held a meeting at the Osaka Hotel and decided to increase the capital from ¥3,000,000 to ¥7,000,000. It is said that work will be commenced on the shipbuilding yard early next month. This is a novel departure, and it is probably the first time that a brick, porcelain and cement manufacturing concern has deemed it necessary in its own interest to go into the shipbuilding business. We fear the reports, that have been current about huge fortunes being made in shipping circles have been too much for these manufacturers of bricks and cement. Some time ago the company bought a cargo boat of 2,000 tons for ¥660,000, with the intention of using it to transport the company's products, but last month the company sold the vessel for ¥1,000,000, realizing a profit of ¥340,000. It appears that the shareholders thought the quickest way to make a fortune would be to deal in vessels instead of bricks, cement and so forth. The company has already bought 200,000 tons of land on the west bank of the Kitagawa, and drawn up plans for the construction of three-ton cargo boats by August next year. We fancy the company will find it easier to obtain a site for a shipbuilding yard than to secure iron and steel for shipbuilding purposes, so it might be well now for the shareholders to look abroad and see if they cannot buy an iron mine and a foundry.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE BRITISH FRONT.

## INTENSE AERIAL FIGHTING.

LONDON, July 29. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was considerable reciprocal artillery firing at various points on our front, especially northward of the river Eys.

There was intense aerial fighting yesterday afternoon and evening which was markedly successful for our airmen. Vigorous offensive tactics enabled our artillery and machines to carry on successfully, and an unusual number of photographs were taken.

We bombed four enemy aerodromes, some of our machines flying at low altitudes forty miles behind the enemy's lines.

Fifteen German machines crashed to earth, and we drove down sixteen machines. Three of ours are missing.

## APPALLING GUNFIRE.

PARIS, July 28. A Correspondent at the British Front reports that "The gunfire in Flanders is the most appalling we have ever heard. More extraordinary even than the din is the extent of the commotion, which is unbroken between the coast and Lens."

## A "TANK" CORPS.

LONDON, July 28. An Army Order has established a Tank Corps.

## THE FRENCH FRONT.

## ARTILLERY MOST ACTIVE.

LONDON, July 29. A French communiqué states there was comparative quiet, except in the region of Ailles, Hurbise and on both banks of the Meuse, where the artillery was reciprocally most active.

## THOUSANDS OF GAS SHELLS.

LONDON, July 28. Correspondents state that thousands of gas shells are poured into Ypres and back areas, and a score of places which have been untouched for two years are almost daily searched. The British reply with a greater volume of fire and more frequent raids.

The German raid on Moncourt, north of St. Quentin, was the heaviest of their attacks. Following the obliteration of a trench by gunfire, the advance of their raiders is concealed by men belching smoke from an apparatus strapped on their backs. They captured a working party of engineers, who escaped by crossing No-Man's Land, profiting by the Germans' hurry to escape the prompt report of the British guns.

## GERMAN REPORT.

## THE ARTILLERY DUEL IN FLANDERS.

LONDON, July 28. A German report, transmitted by wireless, states that except at short intervals the artillery duel in Flanders has not diminished. Intense gunfire was again commenced this morning. The enemy lost 13 aeroplanes, in the course of numerous engagements on the French front.

## BOMBS DROPPED ON PARIS.

LONDON, July 28. A German report transmitted by wireless states:—Bombs were dropped last night on the railway station and military establishments in Paris. Hits were observed, and our airmen returned unharmed.

## THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

## DETACHMENTS SLIGHTLY PRESSED BACK.

LONDON, July 28. A Russian official report, transmitted by wireless, states:—On the Galician Front, in the enemy's offensive nothing material has occurred. The enemy has somewhat pressed back our detachments, eastward of Kiriababa.

## A RUSSO-RUMANIAN ADVANCE.

We advanced in the region of Kalakul towards the Putna River, and we occupied the village Boduple on the left bank of the river.

## RUMANIAN SUCCESSES CONTINUE.

The Rumanians continued their pursuit of the retreating enemy in the direction of Kozzi and Vasahely. They occupied heights five versts south-westward of the villages Monestika, Koshinul, Dragolovo and Bereseci. The Rumanians took a battery and prisoners.

## GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, July 28. A German report, transmitted by wireless, states:—The Russian armies continue to retreat on both sides of the Danister, while they are destroying numerous roads and railways. Our troops have crossed the Jagielonka-Horodenska-Zablowo line. The Austro-Germans wrested some high positions from the still resisting enemy in the wooded Carpathians. The German forces upon the upper Putna river retired before the pressure of the enemy.

## MOSCOW ASSEMBLY POSTPONED.

PETROGRAD, July 28. The Assembly at Moscow has been postponed until the Cabinet is reconstructed.

The Executive of the Calets has partly approved of the members joining the Government.

## RUSSIAN GENERALS SUMMONED.

PETROGRAD, July 28. Generals Ruzsky and Gorko have been summoned to Petrograd.

## PACIFIST DEMONSTRATIONS IN ENGLAND.

DISORDERLY SCENES.

LONDON, July 29. Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, established at the Leeds Pacifist Conference, were inaugurated at various industrial centres on Saturday amid scenes of disorder, especially at the Brotherhood Church, Kingsland, London, where a patriotic demonstration, including soldiers, forced an entrance and after stoning the windows, wrecked the water-pipes, causing a cascade to descend upon the audience.

The patriots held a meeting, forcing the Delegates to stand and listen to the National Anthem.

The crowd outside assaulted the departing Delegates.

Great damage was done to the fittings of the Church.

Four of the Delegates of the Russian Workmen's and Soldiers' Council were expected to attend, but they went to Paris instead.

Disorder on a smaller scale characterized the meeting at Newcastle, wherein a resolution, greeting the Russian Revolution was carried and the move of the resolution said they were anxious to support the lads at the front as much as possible.

This pacifist resolution at the Newcastle Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates led to extraordinary disorder.

Colonial soldiers stormed the platform, waving Union Jacks. Free fights followed, and the police were powerless.

The meeting was smashed up amid the singing of the National Anthem.

Similar meetings at Leicester and Norwich were apparently not disturbed.

## THE PRIZE WITHIN OUR GRASP.

LONDON, July 28. Mr. Churchill, speaking at Dundee, in denouncing the exponents of pacifism, said: "We will have shells, gas tanks, and aeroplanes in unprecipitated numbers next year, but we must fight to secure the prize which is within our grasp."

## COTTON SPINNING.

REDUCED OUTPUT.

LONDON, July 28. The Cotton Trade Board of Control have decided to enforce a reduction of the output of the spinning mills. It is anticipated that an announcement will be required to run only 60 per cent. of their spindles. At most places in Lancashire are only now running 80 per cent., the actual reduction will be about 20 per cent.

(Continued on Page 3.)

## THE TROLLEY CAR ACCIDENT.

BELOW FALLS OF NIAGARA.

The following account is given in the American press of the trolley car accident at Niagara, reported in *Reuter's* cables a month ago.

A Gorge Route trolley car with a capacity of sixty passengers was howling along beside the river yesterday when it encountered some washed out spots in the road bed and jumped the track. Before it could be stopped it rolled off the bank just below the cantilever bridge on the American side. Over and over it turned and somersaulted, and a full half minute elapsed before it came to rest, plunged into the foaming, frothy torrent and sank to the bottom.

So little time elapsed after the car left the track before it toppled from the bank that there was also no opportunity for passengers to leap from the car and save themselves. Four hours after the accident officials of the company said that it was known that the car was well filled and that less than a dozen persons had been accounted for. It was then in fact, would be found to have been crushed to death or drowned. All that time a force was grappling for the car while a great crowd on the bank above watched their efforts.

At eight o'clock in the evening, after the car had been grappled, it was lifted from the river bed to the bank with the aid of a derrick. Within it were found the bodies of ten persons. The first register showed that there must have been about forty aboard when the dreadful fall happened. Officials then said that there were about twenty passengers still to be accounted for.

The condition of the bodies that were brought to the surface within the car showed that they had been tossed and turned over and over in the descent and that undoubtedly some of them had been killed before it reached the river.

## CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.

OVERHEATING, a change in the temperature, unripe fruit, and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these troubles promptly. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## GERMANS AND THE SHANGHAI TRAMS.

FED ON DELUSIONS.

A correspondent makes, in the "N. C. Daily News" the suggestion that the Tramway Company should make a small donation out of each month's takings to some fund which actively assists in the work of killing Germans. The object sought to be attained, he explains, is to mate the Hun who daily offends the ears of Ally passengers with their uncounted arrows, realise that every time they pay their fare they are assisting in the work of purifying the world.

This paragraph produced the following letter:

Allow me as a "season" holder who day uses the trams and who, incidentally, speaks the German language, to inform you that almost all the Boches have their season tickets which they produce, when required, with an angry grunt indicating how they would like to "kick" the inspector for his impudence.

The Hun, on the other hand, are delighted over the saving which the season tickets mean to them and I have often heard them laugh at the foolish "Englisher" who comforts the enemies of H. M. the King by allowing them to save money by the means of the "seasons."

Under the circumstances do you not think Sir, that the Tramway Company should cancel all season tickets to residents of Austro-Bulgarian-Turkish origin, thus enabling to comfort the Boches and at the same time, increasing the earnings of British shareholders?

By the way, let me say, that it is regrettable that comparatively few Britons speak German, otherwise the Hun could no longer allow them to comfort the Boches by speaking of Great Britain and its people in the insolent and often filthy manner in which they, as a rule, indulge during their tram rides—a good British knock-out blow on the square heads would stop that!

Let me let the Huns at least pay their tram fares as dearly as possible.

The "N. C. Daily News" appends the following comment:

Offensive the idea would be to debar the Germans from the use of the trams. But the Tramway Company is bound to supply its service to its citizens without distinction as to nationality. It can no more refuse the facilities it offers to the Boche than can the Water Works or the Gas Company cut off supplies to German houses. Whether season tickets be granted or not is a matter for the Board. Theoretically it is a good idea. In practice it would be difficult to differentiate in the ordinary conditions of the Company's supply.

There was a time when the German traveller on the "Huns" gave more trouble than those of any other nationality, but since the war their conduct is said to have been better. This, of course, is merely a matter of prudence—not regeneration.

## THE RUSSIAN REGIMENT OF WOMEN.

PETROGRAD, 21st June. The "Command of Death," which is the official title of the women's regiment raised by the twice wounded girl officer, Vera Zaitchikoff, will be reviewed to-day by Minister of War Kerensky. The regiment will have its first public parade on Sunday, and will leave in a fortnight for the front, probably for the Minsk sector.

The Associated Press' correspondent, who visited the barracks in Torgaya street found posted at the gate a khaki-blue sentry in a soldier's khaki blouse, short breeches, green, forage cap, ordinary woman's black stockings and neat shoes. The sentry was Marya Skryloff, daughter of Admiral Skryloff, former commander of the Baltic fleet, and minister of marine. Inside there were four large dormitories, the beds without bedsteads and strewn with heavy soldiers' overcoats.

## THE GIRLS' COMPANION, TOO.

In the courtyard 300 girls were at drill, most of them 18 and 25 years of age, of good physique and many of them pretty. They wore their hair short or drilled under the instruction of a male sergeant of the Volynsky regiment and marched to an exaggerated goose step.

Commander Lieutenant Butchikoff explained that most of the recruits were from the higher educational, academic or secondary schools. Four hours of the day were devoted to drill, and a few peasant factory girls and servants, some married women were accepted but none who had children. The girl commander said:

"We apply the rigid system of discipline of the pre-revolutionary army, regarding the principle of soldier self-government. Having time to spare, we impose a spartan regime from the first. They sleep on boards without bedclothes, thus immediately eliminating the weak. The smallest breach of discipline was punished by expulsion in disgrace."

The ordinary soldier's food is furnished by the guards' equipment corps. We rise at 4 and drill daily from 7 to 11 and again from 1 to 5. The girls carry the ordinary carbine with five pounds of weight, and the regular army drill. Our first parade I requested any girl whose motives were frivolous to step out. Only one did so, but later many who were unable to stand the privations left us."

Expected to meet men.

"We are full official and are already entered on the list of regiments. Uniforms and supplies are received from the Ministry of War, to which we render account and present reports. Yesterday the commander of the Petrograd military district reviewed us and expressed his satisfaction. I am convinced that we will excel the male fighters."

Asked as to the attitude of the male army, Commander Butchikoff said that only the Volynsky regiment, which led the Petrograd revolution, was really favorable.

The regimental clerk is Madame Parakova, a Jewish girl, and the really Woman and Economy, and author of some admirable stories. She said that Mme. Kerensky intended to join the regiment not as a soldier, but as a Sister of Mercy.

Mr. Smith—"They tell me one of the girls made a faux pas at the cooling-down lunch that everybody noticed."

Mr. Consup (proudly)—"I guess it was my daughter. She can make any of them Yaphet things." Butchers' and Storekeepers.

## BERLIN TO-DAY.

FED ON DELUSIONS.

## READING THE WAR NEWS.

[BY N. K. SEPTON DELIVERED IN THE "DAILY MAIL"]

I am the last to wish to magnify the predicament in which the Germans find themselves with regard to food supplies, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding I will sum up my impressions as follows:

1. The present rationing means serious privation but not starvation. 2. The rationing cannot be further reduced without disaster to the public health. 3. Even the present rationing means diminution of productive efficiency in the working man and an increased mortality among the aged and feeble. 4. If the present rationing can be continued indefinitely the people will be able to struggle on, although with deteriorating morale, till the sword decides.

A people that cannot be fed with bread must be fed with delusion. The Press, in obedience to the military Press director, manages to doctor every adverse report and take the sting out of every German defeat. The exhortation at Meissen was heard from the Sheldens to the Golden Gate. In Germany I doubt if they have heard it yet, or if they have, the Press will have carefully muted the sound. They will say how they pity the French whose territory is being blown up by vile English mines; they will say that they themselves have been already considering the advisability of evacuating this exposed ridge, and will assure everybody that the withdrawal from it was quite provided for in the measures taken by the omniscient Hindenburg. They will say, "How small in comparison is the ground gained by the English to what they had planned to gain and would have gained had not the Germans held them at bay so gallantly—and the English losses! Really when one comes to consider the matter, it is an indisputable German success."

When one lives in an atmosphere of perpetual suggestion of this sort, one sooner or later succumbs to it. In Berlin I substantially had to remind myself that these were German reports and that of German galle. The marvellous thing is that this subtle influence is felt even by intellectuals that perceive its trend.

Every afternoon, day after day, I went across the street to the police station, where on a notice board was hung the day's military report from headquarters. It was posted up punctually at half-past three every day. Month after month I watched these reports to see the progress our men were making, and I had to learn to read between the lines and to force myself to disbelieve not the details of the report but its misleading tone. Little groups of passers-by would gather round the notice board and after while again dissolve. The impression, I could tell, left on their minds was a negative but hopeful one—

and her face suddenly

Germany at my

battering themselves to pieces in hopeless onslaughts.

All their hopes of going forward into France have long since vanished. "This time we intend to destroy France," a German officer said to his English wife in my hearing at the beginning of the war. The word still rings in my ear: "We intend to destroy France!" And now! So modest have these Germans grown that merely to hold out against attacks is greeted as victory. In silence they read the report and in silence they turn and walk away.

VICTORY BACKWARDS.

Now and again an individual will point to some telling sentence tucked away in the middle of the report—a village, a trench left to the enemy because it was no longer of any value—and his face will betray an almost imperceptible note of distrust, but he will say nothing. The women-folk in the queues are more outspoken, and one used often to hear them say, "Wir seien fort, wahrenst, doch kommen wir inner wiewer zurück?" We have nothing but victories, and yet all the time we're going back!

So strong is the spell, too, that the Germans can with comparative impunity permit foreign papers to come in. In the big cities such as the Josty on the Moselle, Flensburg, and the Falls of the Rhine, the German press has long since not infrequently gaps, it is true, such papers as *The Times*, *Le Temps*, *Financiere*, *Corriere della Sera* (Milan), *Imparciale* (Madrid), *Los Seguros* (Spain), *Der Abend* and *Die Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (*Le Journal de Geneve* have long since been stopped), as well as the Dutch and Scandinavian papers. I have put questions with some curiosity to Germans who read *The Times* and have found that it has not shaken their credulity one jot. They call it *Heiligkeit*—a preacher of international hate—"run by an eloquent descendant of the Father of Lies."

*The Times* has nevertheless virtually supplanted all other English papers in Berlin, and when I drew people's attention to the fact that the professor of history at the university had told me that the *Weekly Times* is stored up in the archives of the Royal Libraries as the most reliable summary of contemporary world events, they were at a loss to account for it. The fact is that the German abuse is often but a corollary of his respect. The corrective influence of foreign papers as an antidote to his own Press is a perfectly negligible quantity.

The fact is that in spite of the proofs that the Germans have that the offensive has been wrecked from the hands of Germany and has passed into the hands of the Allies, the German people, intellectuals and unintellectuals alike, are still sufficiently under the spell of the Press to believe that they will continue to be able to hold Belgium long enough to use it as a *Festung* (paw) in driving the final bargain called Peace.

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Mr. Smith—"They tell me one of the girls made a faux pas at the cooling-down lunch that everybody noticed."

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"WORKMEN ARISE!" A GERMAN MANIFESTO.

According to the Swiss Social-Democratic organ, the *Berner Tagblatt*, the following broadsheet was circulating in Berlin and other towns in the early part of April:

"Workers! Comrades! From April 19th the broad masses for the already hungering and impoverished people is to be reduced more than a quarter. While our sons and brothers are being murdered and maimed in the trenches and on the battlefield, the working people have to starve until their working powers are completely lost and miserably destroyed by exhaustion. That is required by the interests of the capitalists and the Junker class, of the clique which contrived the war and brought evil to the German people!

"Workers! Our brothers, the Russian proletarian, were up to month ago in the same condition. But we know what happened in Russia—the working people there rose, and not only compelled a settlement of the food question, but at the same time—what was infinitely more important—gained liberties of which the German workman still does not dare dream. Russian workmen have destroyed Tsarism and won the democratic Republic, the introduction of a people's Government.

"And we? Are we to continue patiently to bear the old misery, the abuses, the murder of the people—the cause of all our suffering and pain? No! A thousand times, No! Leave the workshops and factories! Leave off work!

"Workers, arise! Your might realize! All wheels stand still! If it's your strong arms' will!"

"Down with the war! Down with the Government! Peace! Liberty! Bread!"

The *Gazette de Hollande* has the following story: The burgomaster of Rixevaux was summoned for harboring a wounded French soldier, and condemned to a year's imprisonment. His daughter, Baronesse Cominck, was present in Court, and a German officer took a fancy to come and sit next her, saying, "Madame, I think we have met." She said, "You are quite mistaken, I do not know you." However, he insisted that that he was right and ended by saying, "Perhaps I am mistaken, but you are extraordinarily like an English lady. I once knew her. The sister came home at the end of the war, and the house was inundated with telegrams and letters of congratulation."

## INTERNED BRITISH OFFICER'S GALLANT EXPLOIT.

## A BROTHER OFFICER'S TRIBUTE.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a British officer interned in Holland in regard to the exploit of Lieutenant Morrell, of the Munsters (attached R.F.C.), in saving a drowning man:

Sunda was a day which I shall not forget in a hurry, not for my sake but for Morrell's, who performed an act of bravery which won the admiration of all. We were walking on the pier and were attracted to the side by a sudden rush of the people, whose attention was attracted by some object in the sea. When I got to the edge of the pier I saw a man in the water, obviously drowning, and after about a minute's interval some body jumped in to save him quite a distance away from me. The sea was particularly rough, and the rescuer had great difficulty in holding the man, but he finally managed to drag him ashore amidst the cheers of thousands of people.

I then heard somebody at my side say that it was an English interned officer that had jumped into the water to save the drowning man, so I immediately rushed down onto the sands and picked my way through the crowds, and thus saw Morrell, practically exhausted, surrounded by soldiers. I took charge of him, and half led and half carried him on to the front, and with the help of some friends put him in a carriage, but as there was no coachman near I decided to drive the cab myself. The coachman caught up on the way. We then gave Morrell a bath, and he soon recovered.

Naturally he is now the hero of the day, and will assuredly get both an English and a Dutch life-saving medal, which, he is doubly deserving of, as the height of the pier cannot be less than 40 ft., and Morrell had all his clothes on except boots and hat, strong, carried against him and a high sea. The papers have been full of the incident, and the house is inundated with telegrams and letters of congratulation.







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## AMERICA AND THE WAR.

MEN OF GERMAN BLOOD IN  
AMERICA'S FIGHTING  
FORCES.

The understanding that his arisen, says a New York paper, over the suggestion of the British and French Governments that Americans of German birth or parentage be excluded from Red Cross units operating at the front was partly cleared away by an official statement issued by the State Department.

In this it was said that no objection was made to Americans of German ancestry operating under the direction of the American military authorities.

The State Department said in its statement:—  
"Concerning the question of the appointment for service in the American Red Cross in France, Great Britain and allied countries, of German, Austrian or Turkish subjects or American citizens of German, Austrian or Turkish parentage or birth, the Department of State desires to emphasize the fact that the loyalty and good faith of the American citizens referred to have been and are in no degree questioned by this government. The Red Cross will operate with the American army and under its control and direction and will also operate independent of American military control with the armies and civilians of the allied countries and under their direction and control. Obviously it is necessary to conform to the views of these countries with whose armies and among whose civilians Red Cross units carry on their work. The question concerns only persons going to the countries mentioned as civilian representatives of the Red Cross. There is no reference whatever to persons going to those countries for service in the army or in any way connected with the army. The conditions which apply to the personnel of the Red Cross units should not, therefore, be confused as applying also to the personnel of the military units of the United States Army."

It should be observed that while the Red Cross was advised against the appointment for service in the civilian work in the allied countries of persons of German, Austrian or Turkish birth, the department, with regard to persons born in the United States of German, Austrian or Turkish parents, merely calls attention to the attitude of the foreign governments concerned.

It was said that the allied governments made no suggestion regarding the military forces, but it was intimated that France as well as Great Britain looked with some misgiving upon the presence of persons of German, Austrian or Turkish birth or parentage behind their lines who were not directly under American military jurisdiction.

The War Department already has decided to permit the use of military titles, rank and uniform by representatives of the American Red Cross in foreign countries. To this extent the Red Cross will be an official organization of the government.

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## representatives of this great and altruistic nation."

This is advice that can bring nothing but beneficial results. Coming from one of the highest officers in our army it indicates the difference in the motives which animate the Americans and their leaders and those which stirred the Kaiser and his leaders when the latter sent their army through Belgium with orders to make it a wilderness of sorrow.—New York Herald.

200 PASSENGER TRAINS TO BE  
TAKEN OFF.

Nearly two hundred passenger trains on the Pennsylvania and New York Central systems east of Pittsburgh and Buffalo were taken off recently, when a sweeping change in time tables became effective. The reduction will cut down the movement of passenger trains over those lines 11,000 miles every week day, or nearly 3,000,000 miles a year.

In a statement issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad the reason given for curtailing its passenger service is to release trackage and locomotives for facilitating the movement of troops, government supplies and foodstuffs. No formal statement was issued by the New York Central, but at the office of its general passenger agent in the Grand Central Terminal it was said the decision to restrict its passenger service was predicated on a general conservation of fuel and railroad resources.

HOW TO ATTACK THE GERMAN  
FLEET.

Reference was made in our leading article on Saturday to a suggestion put forward by Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., that the German Fleet should be attacked by hydroplanes. The following is the text of the Admiral's letter which was addressed to Mr. Alan B. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America:—

"My Dear Mr. Hawley:—Referring to my previous letter to you, which pointed out that the United States could give more effective aid to the Allies by means of aircraft than by other means; referring to the statements that public officials have made during the last two weeks, which show a general approval of this idea; referring also to the fact that more attention has been attracted to the employment of aircraft over the land than to their employment over the water. I beg leave to state that in my opinion a grave mistake is being made in overlooking the importance of aerial operations against the German fleet and about bases."

"My opinion is based on the following considerations:—  
1.—The danger on the sea threatens the Allies more immediately, vitally and intimately than does the danger on the land, because it involves the commerce of the entire world and threatens our food supply of actual food and fuel. The danger on the land, great as it is, is not so great as it is on the sea, because it would take a longer time in which to bring about disaster and because the disaster would be more restricted as to locality and amount."

"2.—Although major operations on both land and sea are now practicable with aircraft, no successes on land which can reasonably be expected, within the next twelve months would weaken Germany much, whereas a successful attack on her fleet would ruin her."

"Such an attack could be made within the next six months if adequate energy were employed."

"3.—A torpedo discharged from a torpedo-boat at a ship has the whole length and underbody of the ship as a target and is fired under conditions practically identical with the conditions under which it is fired from a destroyer, so that it is fired under the conditions which it has been developed and in which naval officers have been trained. This means that if a torpedo is fired at a ship from a given distance it has a much greater chance of hitting that ship than would a bomb dropped from a height equal to that distance. Conversely, with any given chance of hitting, the torpedo could be discharged from a much greater distance than the bomb from which a bomb could be dropped."

"I beg leave also to call your attention to the persistent demand of a large section of the British public headed by Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, for an attack against the German fleet. Up to the present time the British Admiralty has not thought that a successful attack could be made by naval vessels. In my opinion a successful attack could be made, with the assistance of torpedo-boats."

"It is a matter of common knowledge that the oil supply of the British fleet is so seriously threatened that the use of her newest and best vessels, which burn oil exclusively, may soon become impossible. Before the shortage of oil becomes so great as actually to cripple the fleet would it not be wise to venture an attack, backed up by an overwhelming force, of torpedo-boats, which contribute that freedom from danger from mines and submarines which is the only element of success that is lacking now? In my judgment this demands serious and prompt consideration."

"I respectfully request that you bring this urgent question to the attention of the proper person."

(Signed) B. A. Fiske.  
Rear-Admiral, U.S. Navy, Retired.  
The Executive Committee decided to make known the facts contained in Admiral Fiske's letter to the Council of National Defense, the Aircraft Production

AMERICAN LABOUR MEN AND  
THE WAR.

The American Federation of Labour has declined to participate in the International Conference of Trades Unions by the recent Stockholm conference to meet on September 17th in Switzerland. Samuel Gompers, president, telegraphed to Mr. Lindquist, president of the Stockholm conference, that the American Federation "regards all such conferences as premature and untimely and can lead to no good purpose."

Mr. Lindquist said the Switzerland conference was "to discuss the demands of peace of the trades unions," and had been called by the Stockholm conference, at which were represented Holland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria.

"Mr. Gompers' reply, sent at the direction of the Federation's Executive Council, also said:—

"We apprehend that a conference such as is contemplated 'would rather place obstacles in the way to democratize the institutions of the world and hazard the liberties and opportunities for freedom of all peoples. Therefore, the American Federation of Labour, with its 2,500,000 members, cannot accept invitation to participate in such a conference. If an international trade union conference is to be held it should be at a more opportune time than the present or the immediate future, and, in any event, the proposal of the American Federation of Labour for international conference should receive further and more sympathetic consideration.' Shall be glad to continue correspondence."

The cablegram was also transmitted to John Dewey, of the French Federation of Labour; Appleton, of the British Trades Union Congress; and Oudegoud, of the Federation of Labour of Holland.

ADVICE TO SOLDIERS GOING  
ABROAD.

In an address to soldiers soon to go to France Major-General J. Franklin Bell admonished the troops in a manner that must appeal to all those Americans who love their country and are jealous of its reputation.

"In a short time," he said, "the most of you will be in Europe and probably by and by all of you. You must, every one of you, remember that each soldier will be the representative of this country while over there. Do not lose your standards of obligation as what you may expect of others. But remember that you should conduct yourself in a manner fitting the

## representatives of this great and altruistic nation."

This is advice that can bring nothing but beneficial results. Coming from one of the highest officers in our army it indicates the difference in the motives which animate the Americans and their leaders and those which stirred the Kaiser and his leaders when the latter sent their army through Belgium with orders to make it a wilderness of sorrow.—New York Herald.

200 PASSENGER TRAINS TO BE  
TAKEN OFF.

Nearly two hundred passenger trains on the Pennsylvania and New York Central systems east of Pittsburgh and Buffalo were taken off recently, when a sweeping change in time tables became effective. The reduction will cut down the movement of passenger trains over those lines 11,000 miles every week day, or nearly 3,000,000 miles a year.

In a statement issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad the reason given for curtailing its passenger service is to release trackage and locomotives for facilitating the movement of troops, government supplies and foodstuffs. No formal statement was issued by the New York Central, but at the office of its general passenger agent in the Grand Central Terminal it was said the decision to restrict its passenger service was predicated on a general conservation of fuel and railroad resources.

HOW TO ATTACK THE GERMAN  
FLEET.

Reference was made in our leading article on Saturday to a suggestion put forward by Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., that the German Fleet should be attacked by hydroplanes. The following is the text of the Admiral's letter which was addressed to Mr. Alan B. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America:—

"My Dear Mr. Hawley:—Referring to my previous letter to you, which pointed out that the United States could give more effective aid to the Allies by means of aircraft than by other means; referring to the statements that public officials have made during the last two weeks, which show a general approval of this idea; referring also to the fact that more attention has been attracted to the employment of aircraft over the land than to their employment over the water. I beg leave to state that in my opinion a grave mistake is being made in overlooking the importance of aerial operations against the German fleet and about bases."

"My opinion is based on the following considerations:—  
1.—The danger on the sea threatens the Allies more immediately, vitally and intimately than does the danger on the land, because it involves the commerce of the entire world and threatens our food supply of actual food and fuel. The danger on the land, great as it is, is not so great as it is on the sea, because it would take a longer time in which to bring about disaster and because the disaster would be more restricted as to locality and amount."

"2.—Although major operations on both land and sea are now practicable with aircraft, no successes on land which can reasonably be expected, within the next twelve months would weaken Germany much, whereas a successful attack on her fleet would ruin her."

"Such an attack could be made within the next six months if adequate energy were employed."

"3.—A torpedo discharged from a torpedo-boat at a ship has the whole length and underbody of the ship as a target and is fired under conditions practically identical with the conditions under which it is fired from a destroyer, so that it is fired under the conditions which it has been developed and in which naval officers have been trained. This means that if a torpedo is fired at a ship from a given distance it has a much greater chance of hitting that ship than would a bomb dropped from a height equal to that distance. Conversely, with any given chance of hitting, the torpedo could be discharged from a much greater distance than the bomb from which a bomb could be dropped."

"I beg leave also to call your attention to the persistent demand of a large section of the British public headed by Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, for an attack against the German fleet. Up to the present time the British Admiralty has not thought that a successful attack could be made by naval vessels. In my opinion a successful attack could be made, with the assistance of torpedo-boats."

"It is a matter of common knowledge that the oil supply of the British fleet is so seriously threatened that the use of her newest and best vessels, which burn oil exclusively, may soon become impossible. Before the shortage of oil becomes so great as actually to cripple the fleet would it not be wise to venture an attack, backed up by an overwhelming force, of torpedo-boats, which contribute that freedom from danger from mines and submarines which is the only element of success that is lacking now? In my judgment this demands serious and prompt consideration."

"I respectfully request that you bring this urgent question to the attention of the proper person."

(Signed) B. A. Fiske.  
Rear-Admiral, U.S. Navy, Retired.  
The Executive Committee decided to make known the facts contained in Admiral Fiske's letter to the Council of National Defense, the Aircraft Production

The chairman of the Committee  
on Military and Naval Affairs of the  
Senate and House of Representatives and  
the general public through the Press.

## AMERICAN TRAINING CAMPS.

## A SPECIALISATION PERIOD.

The "Official Bulletin" of June 12th contains the following:—  
The War Department authorizes the following:—  
For the 40,000 men of the 1st officers' training camps the present week marks the close of general preliminary training and the beginning of specialization. After Saturday they will no longer be "rookies" in the strictest sense of the word.

The camps were opened May 15th, and for the past four weeks all candidates except the engineers have pursued the same course in the fundamentals of military science. The second period begins June 18th and is of eight weeks' duration, coming to a close August 11th, with the termination of the first series of camps. During the second period the students will be grouped by arms and pursue the corresponding course for each arm.

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## OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN AUGUST.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of August, 1917.

Date	Ends	Begin
Aug. 1st	5.44 a.m.	7.11 p.m.
" 2nd	5.45	7.12
" 3rd	5.46	7.13
" 4th	5.47	7.14
" 5th	5.48	7.15
" 6th	5.49	7.16
" 7th	5.50	7.17
" 8th	5.51	7.18
" 9th	5.52	7.19
" 10th	5.53	7.20
" 11th	5.54	7.21
" 12th	5.55	7.22
" 13th	5.56	7.23
" 14th	5.57	7.24
" 15th	5.58	7.25
" 16th	5.59	7.26
" 17th	5.59	7.26
" 18th	5.59	7.26
" 19th	5.59	7.26
" 20th	5.59	7.26
" 21st	5.59	7.26
" 22nd	5.59	7.26
" 23rd	5.59	7.26
" 24th	5.59	7.26
" 25th	5.59	7.26
" 26th	5.59	7.26
" 27th	5.59	7.26
" 28th	5.59	7.26
" 29th	5.59	7.26
" 30th	5.59	7.26

## TO LET

## TO LET

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE with Tennis Court in Minden Villa, Kowloon.  
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
Apply to  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, June 16, 1917.

## TO LET

DEVONIA, No. 9, Peak Road, Six Rooms, Danglewood, with garden and tennis court.  
HOUSES in Shumeng, Canton, Nos. 31 and 33.  
Apply to  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, July 3, 1917.

## TO LET

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.  
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.  
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.  
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.  
HOUSES in Shumeng, Canton.  
HOUSES TO LET. Wong-ai-chong Road.  
A HOUSE TO LET. Knutsford Terrace (Kowloon).  
Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

## NORTH BRITISH &amp; MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE THE LEASERS OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

## TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,367.

Authorized Capital £25,000,000  
Subscribed Capital £24,500,000  
Paid-up Capital £22,437,500  
II—Fire Fund—£3,837,047  
III—Life & Annuity Funds—£17,567,550  
Sinking Fund Account—£25,220

## Revenue Fire Branch—£2,381,466

Life and Annuity—£9,141,593  
Revenue Marine Department—£37,239  
Other Receipts—£78,940  
£25,339,223

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are not liable to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. Agents.

## THE CHINA MAIL TYPHOON

## MAP and GUIDE

Enables one to locate the centre of a Typhoon.

MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND LAPPED FOR HANGING.

Price 50 Cents.

From the CHINA MAIL Office.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glowing headlines to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists well know is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what its name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## MOTORCYCLE AND MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

"Dunlop" & "Goodyear" Tyres (all sizes) Rubber Solution, Patches, Tools, Lamps, Horns, Speedometers, Pumps, Etc.

## ALEX. ROSS &amp; CO.,

4, Des Voeux Road, Central, HONGKONG.

## SILIMPOFON (SEBASTIAN) COAL

THE Undersecretary having been appointed Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOFON COAL (either cargo or Bankers) or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPOFON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBASTIAN or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOFON COAL (either cargo or Bankers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebastian Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.  
Charts of Sibutu Bay (Sebastian Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD., Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

## PATELL &amp; CO.

## ORIENTAL PRODUCE

## EXPORTERS,

## SILK MERCHANTS,

## COMMISSION AGENTS.

## Agencies in

## NEW YORK,

## SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

## Branches:—

## CANTON,

## SHANGHAI,

## YOKOHAMA,

## BOMBAY.

## HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDING

## HONGKONG

## EXCHANGE.

## Hongkong, July 30, 1917.

## On London—

## Bank Wire ... 2/7

## On demand ... 2/7 5/16

## 30 days sight ... 2/7 7/16

## 4 months sight ... 2/7 7/16

## Credits, 4 months sight ... 2/7 7/16

## Documentary, 4 months sight ... 2/7 7/16

## On Paris—

## On demand ... 360/4

## Credits, 4 months sight ... 371

## On New York—

## On demand ... 62 1/2

## Credits, 60 days sight ... 62 1/2

## On Bombay—

## Wire ... 102 1/2

## On Calcutta—

## Wire ... nom.

## On Singapore—

## On demand ... 110 1/2

## On Manila—

## On demand ... 12 1/2

## On Shanghai—

## On demand ... nom.

## On Yokohama—

## On demand ... 19 1/2

## Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) ... 44 1/2

## Silver (per oz) ... 39 1/2 d.

## Bar Silver in Hongkong ... 20 1/2 nom.

## Chinese Copper Cash ... 1 1/2 p.m.

## Chinese Copper Cents ... 1 1/2 p.m.

## Rate of Native Interest ... 7 1/2 p.m.

## Chinese Sub. Coin ... 3 1/2 d. 1/2

## Sonskong Sub. Coin ... 3 p.m.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

## LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

## OUTWARD.

## For Week Days

## Sundays &amp; Holidays

## Tai O ... 5.00 P.M.

## Tai Po ... 5.00 P.M.

## Cheung Chow ... 5.00 P.M.

## Shatukok, Sha ... 5.00 P.M.

## Sheungshui ... 5.00 P.M.

## Aberdeen, Aukau ... 5.00 P.M.

## Ping Shan, ... 5.00 P.M.

## San Tin, Stanley ... 5.00 P.M.

## Canton-Szechuan ... 5.00 P.M.

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## Szechuan-Szechuan ... 5.00 P.M.

## ECZEMA IN RASH ON BOY'S BACK

Arms and Legs. Irritation Dreadful. Restless at Night. Soothed and Healed by Cuticura.

"When my little boy was six months old he had a serious illness and when he got better we noticed a rash on his back which was worse at the joints of his arms and legs. I was told it was dry eczema. The irritation was dreadful and he would rub himself until the blood ran. He was restless at night and would wake up scratching and I often used to hold his hands until he had gone to sleep again. I only used one-half a box of Cuticura Ointment and one box of Cuticura Soap and he was healed." (Signed) Mrs. E. Brown, The Chateau, Epsom, Surrey, England, July 25, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Post with 20-25 Skin-Rock (Soap to cleanse and Cuticura to heal). Address postcard to: F. N. Naylor & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

## Sample Each Free by Post

with 20-25 Skin-Rock (Soap to cleanse and Cuticura to heal). Address postcard to: F. N. Naylor & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

## FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

## CHAIRS.

## I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

## Quarter hour ... 10 cents.

## Half hour ... 15 "

## One hour ... 25 "

## Three hours ... 50 "

## Six hours ... 70 "

## Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... \$1.00

## If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

## Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

## II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

## Hour ... 0.80 cents.

## Three hours ... \$1.00

## Six hours ... 1.50

## Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 2.00

## III.—In the Hills District.

## With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

## Quarter hour ... \$0.15 \$0.30

## Half hour ... 0.20 0.40

## One hour ... 0.30 0.60

## Two hours ... 0.50 0.80

## Three hours ... 0.70 1.00

## Six hours ... 1.00 1.50

## Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 1.50 2.00

## RICKSHAS.

## I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

## Ten minutes ... 5 cents.

## Quarter hour ... 10 "

## Half hour ... 15 "

## One hour ... 25 "

## Every subsequent hour ... 20 "

## Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

## II.—In Kowloon.

## Quarter hour ... 5 cents.

## Half hour ... 10 "

## One hour ... 15 "

## Every subsequent hour ... 10 "

## III.—Taipei Road.

## Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the ricksha causes the journey to take longer than —

## To 4th mile ... 75 cents ... 1 hour.

## return ... \$1.00 ... 2 hours.

## Beyond 4th to 8th mile ... 1.50 ... 3 hours.

## single ... 1.50 ... 4 "

## Beyond 8th to 12th mile ... 2.00 ... 5 "

## single ... 2.00 ... 6 "

## Beyond 12th to 16th mile ... 2.50 ... 7 "

## single ... 2.50 ... 8 "

## Beyond 16th to 20th mile ... 3.00 ... 9 "

## single ... 3.00 ... 10 "

## Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

## The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha, with three coolies from Lam Shui Tsui.

## FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

## I Not exceeding per passenger.

## From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home ... 04 cents.

## From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital ... 04 "

## From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower to Race Course ... 10 "

## From Clock Tower to Race Course to View House ... 13 "

## From View House to Bay View House ... 08 "

## From Bay View House to Quarry Bay ... 08 "

## II.—In the City of Victoria.

## Not exceeding per passenger.

## Quarter hour ... 10 cents.

## Half hour ... 15 "

## One hour ... 25 "

## Two hours ... 35 "

## Three ... 45 "

## Four ... 55 "

## Five ... 65 "

## Six ... 75 "

## One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.25

## III.—Beyond Victoria.

## Not exceeding per passenger.

## Quarter hour ... 10 cents.

## Half hour ... 15 "

## One hour ... 25 "

## Two hours ... 35 "

## Three ... 45 "

## Four ... 55 "

## Five ... 65 "

## Six ... 75 "

## One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.25

## If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of